

The Sun

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The Citizens' Candidate.

In his speech of acceptance yesterday at Albany Judge HERRICK declared his programme. It is as simple as sunrise, and as logical as geometry.

If elected, Judge HERRICK will smash the Groceries; and he will do his best, in the sight of God and mankind, to give to the people of this State the honest administration their public affairs so grievously need.

Judge HERRICK happens to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, but he is more than that. He is the Citizens' candidate. He is the Reform candidate.

Under existing conditions Republicans may split their ballots and vote for him for Governor, for FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON for Lieutenant-Governor, and we should now add, for JOHN CUNNEEN for Attorney-General, with as little hesitation as they would feel in departing from strict party lines in a municipal campaign for the redemption of a ring-ridden town.

Odell's Game.

Mr. Secretary of State O'BRIEN tells a *Harold* reporter the obvious Odellite plan of campaign:

"We must make our campaign on national issues, and we will very soon hear on the Republican stump more about ROOSEVELT and less about Governor ODELL's Administration."

It won't work. The Odell Administration can't hide behind the Roosevelt Administration. An attempt to confuse and blend the two may hurt ROOSEVELT, it cannot save ODELL.

There is small heat and no fever about national issues. It is taken for granted that ROOSEVELT will be elected, with or without New York. There is a clear field for independent voting. It will be well occupied, and no gong beating of the Groceries can frighten the independent Republicans.

The other night ten thousand citizens of New Orleans held a mass meeting. They said some warm words about Governor BLANCHARD, whom they accuse of compelling the Democratic municipal convention of New Orleans to take his candidate for District Attorney, instead of the candidate demanded by the press and the Democratic leaders. Resignation or impeachment is the agreeable alternative which these independent Democrats hold before Governor BLANCHARD. They will have nothing to do with the regular Democratic municipal ticket. They are going to name an independent ticket.

That independent ticket will not hurt Judge PARKER. He is out of the row. If he tried to interfere with the local fight, he would be hurt seriously.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT keeps his hands off this State, he will not be injured. The voters will see that it is not his fault that ODELL tries to make a shield of him. But the independent Republicans will not be deterred by any consideration from smashing corruption at Albany.

The Part Taken by Germans in Our Revolutionary War.

An interesting contribution to our knowledge of the German allied troops serving under the British flag in the war for American Independence and often loosely described as "Hessians," has lately been published by the Pennsylvania German Society.

The investigation was undertaken by Major J. G. ROSENBERG, who has made good use of the data accessible on this side of the Atlantic. For an exhaustive narrative, however, it would be needful to examine the archives of the German principalities by which the Hessian and other mercenaries were leased to the British Government. Such archives should be found at Marburg, Cassel, Anspach, and doubtless also at Brunswick. An inspection of the documents discoverable at the places named should show not only the precise number of German hirelings that were sent to fight on the British side in the American colonies—the aggregate number is supposed to have been about 30,000—but also how many returned to their native land. All of the missing should not be assumed to have been killed. Many German soldiers and even some German officers preferred to remain in the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Major ROSENBERG points out that there were a good many marriages to American women on the part of Germans who had come to this country as enemies. He cites instances in Rhode Island, Virginia and South Carolina, and asserts that at least one family descended from a Hessian ancestor may be found in almost every Pennsylvania or Maryland village in which Hessian prisoners were quartered after the battles of Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown. It will be remembered that, from the founding of the colony by WILLIAM PENN, there had been a considerable inflow of German Protestants into Pennsylvania; and therefore, when, during the Revolutionary War, German soldiers were stationed there, either on garrison duty or as captives, they would find about them many people who were able to speak their language.

Major ROSENBERG draws attention

to the fact that there were some German soldiers serving in the French army under ROCHAMBEAU. Undoubtedly there would be many German-speaking persons in the rank and file of French regiments recruited in Alsace, and there was a famous regiment known as the "Royal Allemand." Too much stress has been laid upon that name. At the epoch of the Revolutionary War, the "Royal Allemand" was no more made up exclusively, or even mainly, of Germans than was the "Royal Irlandais" of Irishmen. It would be absurd to compare the regiment known as the "Royal Allemand," a name which had been borne for generations by a body of men in the French army, with a Hessian regiment composed exclusively of Germans, and commanded by German officers, whose services were, it is true, hired temporarily by Great Britain, but whose allegiance to their own sovereign was maintained.

For the services of individual Germans who happened to be in French pay, our gratitude is primarily due to France, that despatched the regiment to which they belonged to aid our forefathers in their extremity. The assertion made or implied by the late Secretary BLAINE at the Yorktown centenary, that the American people were under about equal obligations to Frenchmen and Germans for their deliverance from the British yoke was, of course, preposterous, and inspired by a political motive. It should have no place in any book purporting to be a contribution to American history.

The Highway Manuals of 1893 and 1904.

The title of Chapter 536 of the Laws of New York for the year 1904 is this:

"An Act to provide for the publication and distribution of a compilation of the highway laws without expense to the State."

Beneath this misleading title is printed the statute approved on May 3 by Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN, ODELL, Jr., in defiance of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, under which CHARLES H. BETTS of the Odell State committee is now preparing to reap a profit of \$30,000 from the taxpayers of the Commonwealth through the medium of a new edition of the highway manual first issued in 1893. The plain title of the title of this act is to delude the public into a belief that no expenditure of the taxpayers' funds will be required for the manual, whereas the fact is that the statute proposes to extract \$35,000 from the citizens' pockets, but to extract it in the form of local expenditure instead of State expenditure. To the taxpayer the bookkeeping methods followed are of little interest. The point of importance to him is that of his income a slice is to be taken under the form of law.

The first highway manual was compiled and distributed under authority of Chapter 555 of the Laws of 1893, the title of which is:

"An Act in relation to the publication and distribution of the highway law."

ROSWELL P. FLOWER was the Governor who signed the statute of 1893, and he did not find it necessary to attach a misleading title to it. Thus in the very title of the two acts there is evidence of their radical difference; and ROSWELL P. FLOWER did not sign the act of 1903 in opposition to the opinion of the chief legal officer of his administration. Examination of the two statutes reveals further differences.

The act of 1893 provided that the Governor should select a person to compile and publish the highway laws of the State, together with suggestions for grading, building and maintaining roads and for tree culture and the laying out of laws along highways. It provided that the manual thus compiled should not be published until approved by the Governor. Upon publication, the manual was distributed, one copy to each Town Clerk and one copy to each Overseer and Commissioner of Highways in each town. The act provided that the compilers should charge not more than 50 cents for the copies thus distributed, this to be a town charge, and from the proceeds the compiler was directed to pay the cost of preparing and publishing the manual. The cost of copies sold to persons other than the officials named was to be not more than 75 cents each.

The statute of 1904, signed by Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN, in defiance of the legal opinion of the State's Attorney-General, provided that the Secretary of State should appoint a person to compile a "revised edition" of the manual of 1893. The revised manual was to contain all that the original did, except the suggestions on tree culture and laws. The act provided that the new manual should be distributed through the County Clerks, instead of the Town Clerks, and that one copy should be provided for each member of a Town Board and one copy for each Commissioner and Overseer of Highways within the counties. In this way the number of manuals to be distributed was increased largely over the number provided for in the act of 1893. That act provided that only Town Clerks and Highway Commissioners and Highway Overseers in towns should have manuals bought for them by the taxpayers; the Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN's act added to the list members of Town Boards and the Highway Commissioners and Overseers of all communities possessing these officials.

Thus was the market extended. The act of 1904 also provided that the compiler might charge \$1 for each copy furnished to a local official and \$1.50 for each copy sold to another person. Out of the sum thus collected the compiler was directed to pay the cost of preparing and publishing the manual, and the charges for forwarding the copies to the County Clerks.

It is also noticeable that the Governor's approval was necessary before the manual of 1893 could be distributed. That of 1904 has gone forth without the approval of any State officer, unless CHARLES H. BETTS of the Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN's State committee and the Assembly Revision room, who is not a lawyer or an authority on road building, but who is the compiler of this manual, be regarded as such.

The manual of 1893 was provided for in a law signed by Governor not holding

any office in a political party, in the full belief that it was a constitutional measure, under which he assumed entire responsibility for the accuracy of the publication. That of 1904 was provided for in a law signed by a Governor who when he signed it was the titular and actual boss of a political party, who had been warned by his legal adviser that it was an unconstitutional measure, and who assumed no responsibility for the accuracy and correctness of the manual thus ordered. In tabular form the differences between these manuals may be shown:

MANUAL OF 1893.	MANUAL OF 1904.
Approved by Governor.	Not approved by any State officer.
Distributed to Town Clerks, Town Highway Commissioners, and Overseers, in all towns.	Distributed to members of Town Boards, Highway Commissioners, and Overseers in all counties.
Sold for 50 cents a copy to officials.	Sold for \$1 a copy to officials.
Sold for 75 cents a copy to the public.	Sold for \$1.50 a copy to the public.
Compiler's profit estimated at \$10,000.	Compiler's profit (estimated) \$30,000.

That the statute of 1904 is unwarranted by the fundamental law of the State is the opinion of the Attorney-General. The soundness of his view is likely to be tested in the courts, for it is already manifest that the local officials are not anxious to increase the tax rates in their communities for the benefit of the Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN's State committee. Whatever the Constitutional merits of the statute may be, it is certain, at least, that the condition of the publishing trade does not warrant an increase of 100 per cent. in the price of the manual of 1904 over that of the manual of 1893.

Mr. CUNNEEN, in his memorandum warning the Governor-CHARLES H. BROWN of the unconstitutional nature of this measure, suggested that the principle embodied in it would allow the Legislature to compel towns to purchase road machines. He might have added that the Groceries Trade was capable of extension on the same principle.

The Failure of the Subway.

Aldermen are the chief ornaments and glories of urban life. Their mission on earth and in office is to feed at the expense of the public treasury in celebration of the completion of important public works.

Public works are undertaken among men to provide opportunities for Aldermanic banquets and the decoration with banners and bunting, under Aldermanic auspices, of public buildings at public expense.

No public work should be begun without the feeding of the Aldermen as a principal feature of the inauguration. No public work should be called complete until after the Aldermen have eaten and drunk their approval.

Recognizing these elementary and fundamental truths of municipal government, the Aldermen are justly amazed and alarmed at the failure to appropriate \$50,000 for the expenses of an Aldermanic blow-out to mark the completion of the subway. For what purpose are subways built, they ask, if not to create dinners and luncheons for Aldermen? Of what avail is a city treasury unless it can be tapped for meat and drink? How can the expenditure of \$35,000,000 of the taxpayers' funds be defended if it results in no opportunities for the regaling of the Aldermanic insides?

"Better take \$5,000," said Mayor McCLELLAN. "It's all you'll get." What is a miserly \$5,000 among the Aldermen's appetites? It would not buy even the cocktails.

The Board of Estimate is no authority on this great question. The eatings of the Aldermen should be under the direction and control of the Municipal Art Commission.

The State, Not the Church, Responsible.

This letter deals severely with the interference of a Church in the matter of marriage:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Can you inform your readers by what authority the priests of the Roman Catholic Church declare a marriage null and void?"

"They are reported to have done so in the case of Mrs. ALLEN STODOLSKY CLARK."

"Their action assumes superiority to the law of the land."

"Religious freedom is one thing; but there is a degree of insolence, it seems to me, in the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on this question that cannot but awaken very decided resentment among all serious minded citizens."

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The marriage to which "American" refers was solemnized in the parsonage of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, though the bride had been divorced recently, and divorce from the sacrament of matrimony is not recognized by that Church. The woman was eligible for marriage, however, in the Roman Catholic view, because her first marriage had been with a man unbaptized, without dispensation, and therefore was null and void.

Of course, this "action assumes superiority to the law of the land," but not more than does the action of that Church in refusing to recognize civil divorce, nor than that of Protestant Churches which refuse to marry people who have been divorced for causes not allowed by their canons as Scriptural and sufficient, though they may have been granted by the civil law.

For example, the Episcopal Church forbids its ministers to solemnize the marriage of any person divorced, except it be the innocent party to a divorce suit for adultery only; yet in all the States of this Union except New York and South Carolina other causes of divorce are allowed by the civil law. Recently, too, a movement has been started to induce Protestant ministers to refuse marriage to any person who has been divorced in contradiction of the laws of his or her particular Church.

If, then, "the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on this question" savors of "insolence" the other Churches are open to the same accusation. Their action assumes superiority to the law of the land." The law of the State lays down one rule for marriage and they lay down another and a contradictory rule.

Of course, the law of the State makes no distinction between baptized

and unbaptized as concerning eligibility to marriage. According to the Roman Catholic canon, people who have married again after a divorce from a valid marriage are practically living in adultery. So also in the Episcopal Church a marriage after a divorce not allowed by its canons is practically an adulterous union, though it is legal under the law of the State.

Does this interfere with religious freedom? Not at all. Nobody need put himself under the law of a Church, unless voluntarily. The only law he is compelled to observe is the law of the State. If, however, he wants the blessing of a Church on his marriage he must expect to be made subject to the ecclesiastical rather than the civil law concerning matrimony. If he is a Protestant and the woman a Roman Catholic, he will be required to stipulate that children born of the union shall be brought up as Roman Catholics, and some priests may refuse absolutely to officiate at such a "mixed marriage."

This is an anomalous condition as respects a contract which is the gravest and most far reaching in its social consequences of any into which men and women can enter. Priests and ministers are made by statute civil magistrates for the purpose of solemnizing marriages, yet alone among magistrates they are permitted to exercise their own option as to the performance of a function imposed on them by the law of the State.

The only remedy is to separate the civil from the religious marriage, so that the only legal marriage, the marriage of record, shall be contracted before a purely civil magistrate, who is under compulsion of obedience to the law of the State. Afterward the Church could give or refuse its blessing to the union, according as its own law requires.

As it is, "serious minded citizens" have no reason for resentment against any Church because it enforces views of marriage which it regards as of Divine obligation. If they resent those views they can go to some Church which does not have them; or they can be married by a purely civil magistrate. Their religious freedom is not interfered with, for they are in no way bound to subject themselves to any laws except those of the State, which are the same for everybody, of every religious faith or of no religious faith.

The Blockhead People.

Ponder for a moment this somewhat fat and breathless sentence from Judge PARKER's letter of acceptance:

"The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able Executive, unimpeded by constitutional limitations and freed with the just power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused."

That is, the people are so stupid they can't detect "usurpation" until it has gone far.

The American people will be pretty "far gone," "dim blockhead populations," when an able Executive can knock the Constitution into a cocked hat without their knowing it.

If there was any real apprehension of the consequences of "usurpation" there would be no lament over "apathy." The country would be boiling. In effect the Democrats are saying to the voters: "You poor ignorant devils, why don't you get excited?"

Lenoir Landscape and Genre.

By the kindness of Mr. R. L. GRAY of the *Lenoir News* and Observer we can see and hear the Hon. BOB GLENN, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. BOB is a picture in warm colors, beautifully framed. He is at Lenoir, the black, which the pronouncing angels call "Lenore." The charms of nature and of the Davenport Female College surround BOB. The giant trunks of seven immense white pines enclose the speakers' platform. "Fifty or seventy-five of the young women, seated on the grass, made, with the light colors of their dresses, a pretty picture."

"They were pretty, too. The sun had blushed their face and the warmth of the day had just moistened their hair so that it went into ringlets. They shook the next Governor's hands and twittered with pleasure at his smiling compliments. 'If I was as pretty as you girls,' he said, 'there wouldn't be a Republican left in Caldwell. Go to work, girls, for the clocks.' 'Rah, rah, rah, Glenn!' they cried."

A breeze and breezy BOB "blew constantly through the long needles of the trees and fanned the people sitting in the shade." Everything was at its best. Breezy BOB was at his best when he declared that he would, as it were, shake his fist in the President's face and denounce the President's words as false. "There was a chorus of applause that 'sounded like 'Amens!' from the corner of a campmeeting." The young women sang "America" and "The Old North State." Arcadian politics, GLENN under the greenwood tree.

But e'en within Paradise there was a snake: "Directly in front of the stand two young bloods, with high collars and wearing red ties, sat in a high red-wheeled buggy with a green wagon body."

Twenty minutes after the commencement of the speech they attempted to drive away. As they turned their horse to and fro among the people, cutting the wheels this way and that, the disturbance was considerable. The horse stepped over babies and boys sprawling in the grass, and the buggy backed into the women, to their great consternation. For a few minutes to one thought of anything except the efforts of the young fellows to control their horse. GLENN, however, did not stop his speech until after one of the young men had gotten out and the other was driving the buggy down the road directly past the speaker. Then he hit quick and hard. "Never mind that," he said, "it's nothing but a horse and buggy." The crowd bowed its pleasure, and the young schoolgirls who had been suffering from the oping of the youths clapped delightedly, while the eliminated young men, blushing to the ears, drove away at a three minute clip, followed by the derisive laughter of the people.

The leering rascals in the buggy and red ties were Republicans, of course. Away with them, and look at some innocent bits of genre: "An old man with billy goat whiskers stood up for the two hours of the speech and mumbled after the speaker, evidently reciting the words one by one. "An ample old mother from the country, dressed

in a black and white dotted skirt, waist and a hat with black rooster plumes, sat on a bench under a tree and dipped snuff while she showed toothless joy at the jokes and meanwhile administered old-time comfort to a little yellow headed kid, some 3 years old. The kid was much invigorated by its drink and proceeded to amuse itself by running up and down the path.

"At a corner of a burst of applause the kid stepped on a stone that turned and went rolling down the hill like a ball. The old mother gasped and came near to swooning her snuff in her excitement. While the crowd shook with emotion the baby was rescued and again comforted, and the speech went on."

Last scene of all, old Uncle JESSE GRAGO, more than ninety, "his bright blue eyes alive with interest and intelligence, gave unflinching attention to the speech." Hitherto a Republican, he declines to commit himself, and says he will vote for whom he pleases. Uncle JESSE used to hunt "b'ar" and deer, is still a dead shot with the rifle and has never used glasses. His mother was a daughter of DANIEL BOONE. It is clear that Uncle JESSE can't help voting for ROOSEVELT, but he would like to vote for the Hon. HENRY GOWDY DAVIS too.

It suits us to see a party disgracing itself beyond the endurance of the American people.—Grocery Opinion.

Of course it suits you.

Does not the Hon. TOM TAGART invariably see to it that the tagging cards he purchases have the union label?

The cherry has been so long a recognized element in the popularity of the cocktail that any proposition to displace it may be considered an assault on the integrity of the cocktail itself. The cherry adds nothing to the cocktail. Cocktails were, for many years, made without cherries. They were added not as essentials, but as adjuncts to a drink made successfully only in the United States. Cherries generally used in cocktails are grown in the south of France; the maraschino in which they are bottled comes from Dalmatia. The addition of a cherry to a cocktail, which, unless overcharged with gum, is fluid, gives it more substance; and, eaten after the cocktail is absorbed, it is an agreeable substitute for water in removing the sharp taste. The cherry adds to the popularity of the cocktail.

An effort has been made (especially in beverages having gin as their chief ingredient) to substitute the olive for the cherry, but the olive has obtained very little recognition as a substitute. American cherries produced in abundance in California are too large, as a rule, for use in cocktails. The idea of replacing the imported cherry with the American grown olive has not yet obtained the assent and approval of the great army of cocktail drinkers, patriotic as they are.

STORIES OF SENATOR HOAR.

The Only American Who Ever Pulled Wires for Thyrcyides.

From the National Magazine.

The incident happened as I was being driven to the station, and it arose from my admiration of the public library Senator Hoar had pointed out to me. "The only time I was ever guilty of wire pulling," my host then remarked, "was when I so used my influence that Thyrcyides instead of Herodotus received honorable mention on that facade as the representative Greek historian. Why did I want to carry that point, you ask, only because I always had an especial fondness for Thyrcyides."

Was not that deliciously characteristic? Is there another man in American public life to-day who would pull wires for Thyrcyides?

A Contrast.—Daniel Webster and Aaron Burr.

From the National Magazine.

"This," said the Senator, picking up a copy of Granger's "Lives of Famous Englishmen," "gives me a fair phase of the character of Daniel Webster not always manifest to the public." Turning back the cover, Senator Hoar showed on the fly leaf, over a note to the effect that the author, Mr. Granger, did not think that the white admiral, sailing the sacrament, this stanza in Webster's own handwriting:

"More happy end what saint e'er knew!
To whom like mercy shown
His courage dived in rapacious view,
And unpurged his own."
D. W.

"There's a wicked letter," broke out the all-wise haired statesman, as he picked one out of a group of faded documents. "One of these days I may publish it for the benefit of that society which is trying to rehabilitate Aaron Burr. You may look at it if you like. You see that he describes the young girl about whom he is writing to a doctor, man exactly as if she were a horse or a dog." Surely enough, his letter must contain some other ingratitude, back them and then—what do you suppose they then do with the beast?"

Astonishing Information.

From the Boston Record.

Senator Hoar used to relate with much glee the conversation that recently took place between two Southerners, the first of whom had but lately returned from a tour through New England. Said the first man from State to his friend:

"You know those little, white, round beans?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "the kind we feed to our horses."

"The very same. Well, do you know, sir, that in Boston the enlightened citizens take those little white, round beans, boil them for three hours, mix them with molasses, and feed them to their other ingrate, back them and then—what do you suppose they then do with the beast?"

"They—"

"They eat 'em, sir," interrupted the first Southerner, impatiently. "Bliss me, sir, they eat 'em!"

Churchgoing in London.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

A year ago attention was called to the proportion of the population of leading cities which are found in church on a given Sunday. The census of churches in London and New York, much more complete in the former than in the latter city, showed in London somewhat less and in New York somewhat more church-going than the proportion actually in church on the Sabbath when the census was taken. A later census in London shows a slight change for the better in this proportion, i. e., 1,624,025 persons in a population, including suburbs, of 2,240,385.

A Mooted Question.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The tortoise's face had a most unconcerned expression when he spoke of the king as king of the field.

And his bosom e'er swelled with a purpose remote
Some day to tread hard on the tail of his coat!

So meeting his kingdom one day in the road—
And monastically mightily his kingdom showed—
To the lion for all his sudden abode.

The king of the field, with a look of surprise,
Heard the voice of "second-rate" assassin curl his lip!

For he'd never read, in fact, of the beast cunning
Accepting along with the monarchal her!

But that heeded not! With a terrible roar
He started to drink up the tortoise's gore!

But the latter drew simply his head in the shell,
And cussed in a manner I shudder to tell!

"Come out!" roared the lion, "come out!" that tortoise,
You coward! you cur! and I'll eat you for sport!"

"Eat away!" said the tortoise, "that shell's part of me!"

Just the same as the part you don't happen to see!

"And if you can whip it, go on with the plank!"
In the mean time I say you're a blankety blank!"

The lion looked round at the beast who had come at him so fierce, and he was about to speak quite grimly.

In fact, not a one had dared emerge for lack
Of the tortoise's armor plate over the back!

And so, with a roaring that filled them with fright,
The lion decamped and was soon out of sight!

Now this question only is talked to the wind:
Did the tortoise act as agentman should?

McLANDRUM WILSON.

WHITE COLONISTS GOING TO TROPICAL AFRICA.

White farmers from Europe are emigrating to British East Africa and are settling almost exactly under the equator. The information is given in the "Handbook for East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar" for 1904, published by the Government of British East Africa at Mombasa, the port and chief town of the protectorate. The names of the immigrants are printed in the handbook, and there are several hundred of them.

It will be remembered that Sir Charles N. E. Elliot, Commissioner of the Protectorate, resigned his office a few months ago because the British Government had arranged without his knowledge to introduce a large number of Jewish farmers into the same region. That project has not yet been carried out.

The region first opened for foreign settlement is Kikuyu, just south of Mount Kenia, the second highest mountain in Africa, through which the equator passes. It is very fertile and well watered, and stands from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, which accounts for its temperate climate. "European settlers," says the handbook, "are taking up the uncultivated land more and more, and one sees here and there European farmsteads with rosy faced children, who bear witness to the suitability of the climate for Europeans."

The country produces all the cereals and vegetables of Europe and seems to be particularly adapted for the white potato, of which over 800 tons were exported last year by way of the Uganda Railroad, many of them going to Natal and the Transvaal. Five full trainloads were sent to Johannesburg.

The average rainfall is forty inches a year, and the average temperature for the year is 73 degrees. It was in this region that the Kikuyu tribe violently opposed the intrusion of explorers, but they are now on the best of terms with the whites and are supplying cheap labor. It is estimated that in this district there are 4,000,000 acres of uncultivated lands fit for cultivation and 5,000,000 acres of grazing lands. The native farms aggregate about 300,000 acres.

A survey department was organized in April last year to survey the land that is being taken up by settlers. About 30,000 acres had been surveyed up to the end of the year, but the force was small and did not keep up with the applications for land in the latter half of the year. One hundred and sixty acres are allotted to the settler at two shillings and eight pence per acre, and the purchaser may spread the payment over six years without interest. No speculation is permitted, and the land is sold only to actual settlers.

An agricultural society has been organized at Nairobi, the middle point of the Uganda Railroad, to promote agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Fairs are